



TACOM LCMC...Understanding and Combating Aging

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The Environment



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TACOM LCMC

Mission / Product Lines / Magnitude

Develop, acquire, field, and sustain Soldier and ground systems for the Warfighter through the integration of effective and timely Acquisition, Logistics, and cutting-edge Technology

What we do (Core Competencies):

- Research, Development, Engineering
- Acquisition / Program Management
- Logistics, Industrial Operations, and Contracting

The Magnitude:

- 141 Allied Countries Own TACOM Equipment
- Every Army Unit has TACOM Equipment
- Approximately 3000 Fielded End Items
- 29,000 Components

The TACOM LCMC Product Lines:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| ▪ Combat Vehicles | ▪ Sets, Kits & Outfits |
| ▪ Trailers | ▪ Shop Equipment |
| ▪ Materiel Handling Equipment | ▪ Large Caliber Guns |
| ▪ Fuel & Water Dist Equipment | ▪ Watercraft |
| ▪ Chemical Defense Equipment | ▪ Mortars |
| ▪ Howitzers | ▪ Aircraft Armaments |
| ▪ Commercial Vehicles | ▪ Rail |
| ▪ Tactical Vehicles | ▪ Fuel & Lubricant |
| ▪ Construction Equipment | Products |
| | ▪ Rifles / Machine Guns |
| | ▪ Soldier Equipment |
| | ▪ Tactical Bridges |



Equipment Condition vs Causes

Condition

- Well Used = High miles/hours
- Rust & Corrosion issues
- Obsolescence issues
- Damage or degradation
- Multiple Configurations

Causes

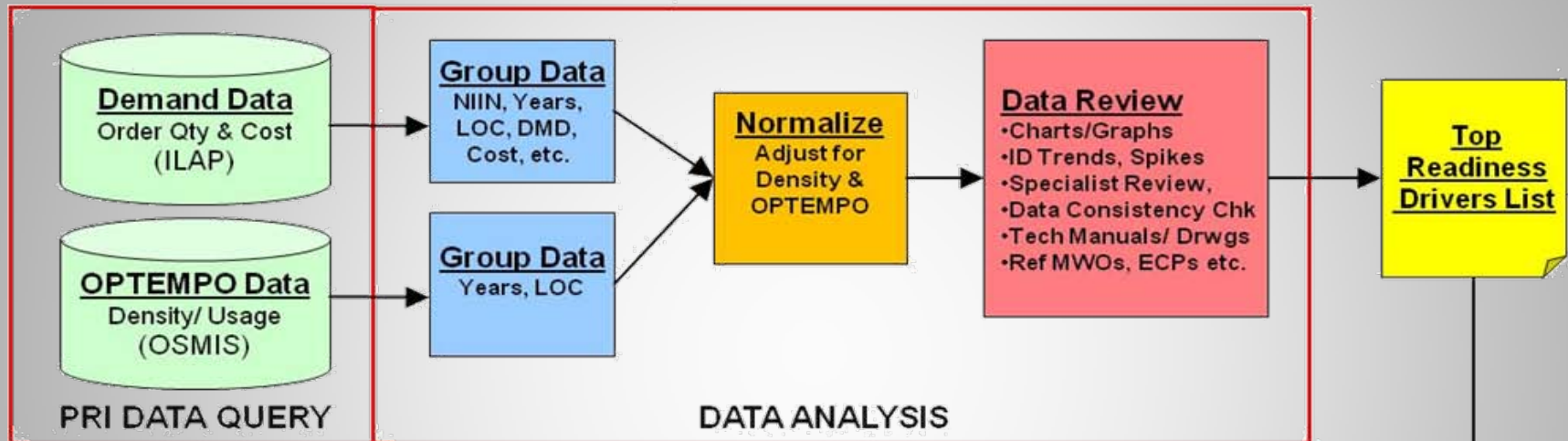
- Age, deployments, optempo, multiple users
- Exposure to unexpected & extreme conditions (caustic elements & long term storage)
- High Demand, transportation, return & repair, funding constraints
- Age, Technology and Industrial Base influences
- Environmental developments and considerations
- Long term wear influences (cracks/stress)
- Some existing equipment will not be included with the future force
- Multiyear acquisitions/support strategies/policy guidance

Delayed Desert Damage & Degradation Program (4D)

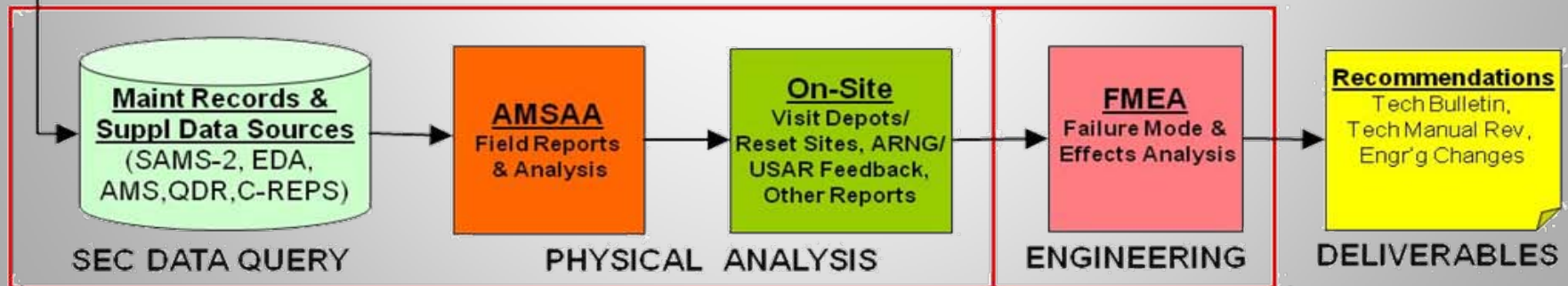
- Look at effects of extended SWA Operations on TACOM equipment; maintenance actions to reduce environmental impacts
- Data mine/analyze Logistics Information Warehouse and related data sources; and identify and investigate candidate and frequent, high-cost critical demand components
- Complete Failure Modes and Effects Analysis (FMEA), Root Cause Analysis, and Evaluation/Recommendations
- Utilize AMSAA Sample Data Collectors, Depot Reset, Army, and Reserve activities in identifying demand drivers

4D Process Overview

Data Mining & Analysis



Validation



4D Process Observations

- Surprisingly, equipment reliability improved while used as a result of increased attention and maintenance
- The 4D process identified actual versus perceived causes of equipment failures
- The biggest impact to equipment condition related to deployment was related to corrosion damage occurring during re-deployment prep and long term storage

What Is RESET?

Restoring units returning from a theater of operations to a desired level of combat capability based on mission requirements & available resources.



GOAL: Assets available for “Next Deployers”

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Forms of RESET

Since *Time* & *Money* are limited... there are several options available to “Reset” Army Units with TACOM equipment:

PROCUREMENT

New Procurement
to Cover Battle Losses &
Washouts



REPLACE
Reset

Industrial Base
(Depots/Arsenals) &
Original Equipment
Manufacturers

MAINTENANCE

Major Repair of
Damaged & Stressed
Vehicles



RECAP
Sustainment
Level
Reset

Industrial Base
(Depots/Arsenals),
DOLs
National Contractors &
In-Theater Repairs

Inspection &
Minor Repair
(10/20 + 3D)

Maintain Left Behind
Equipment (LBE)



Field
Level
Reset

Unit Motor Pools,
DOLs & FLRCs,
Regional Contractors



TACOM FLEET REPAIR FORECAST MODEL



SOURCE OF REPAIR
AVAILABILITY
CONSIDERATIONS:

Manpower
Scheduling / Time
Funds
Parts

**UNIT
LEVEL**

Unit determines what
their Soldiers can do in
the Motor Pool

FIELD LEVEL
(DOLs/FLRCs/
Local & Regional Contractors)

Same Standards
for ANY site
conducting
Field Level Repairs

**SUSTAINMENT
LEVEL**
(Depot/National
Contractors)
DOLs

Same Standards
for ANY site
conducting
**Sustainment Level
Repairs**



Goal =
**CONSISTENT
Quality**

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SARET-R supports the following standard small arms and crew-served weapons:

- M9 Pistol
- M16 Rifle
- M4 Carbine
- M203 Grenade Launcher
- M249 Machine Gun
- M240 Machine Gun
- M2 Machine Gun
- MK19 Grenade Machine Gun
- M296 Machine Gun (Kiowa) (dismounted)
- M500 Shotgun
- M107 Sniper Rifle
- Mortars and mounts: 60mm, 81mm, 120mm (tubes and ground mounts only)



Small Arms Readiness Evaluation Team w/Repair (SARET-R)

FY 09	Missions Completed	52
	Weapons Inspected / Repaired	172,431 / 171,348 (99%)
	Weapons Requiring Depot Repair.....	2,065 (1.20%)
FY 10	Missions Planned / Completed	57 / 2
	Weapons Scheduled / Completed	189,209 / 8,719
	Weapons Inspected / Fully Mission Capable ...	8,719 / 8,570 (98%)
	Weapons Requiring Depot Repair.....	113 (1%)
FY 04-10	All SARET Missions / Weapons.....	216 / 615,042

SARET-O

Supports the following standard weapon optics:

- M68 Sight, Reflex
- M145 Machine Gun Optic
- M203 Day Night Sight
- XM150/Advanced Combat Optical Gun Sight
- M22 Binoculars
- M24 Binoculars
- M25 Stabilized Binoculars
- M151 Spotting Scope



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CBERT

Supports the following Chemical Detection Equipment (CDE) systems:

Individual Protection

- ☐ M40 Mask
- ☐ M42 Mask
- ☐ M45 Mask
- ☐ M48 Mask



Contamination Avoidance

- ☐ Improved Chemical Agent Monitor (ICAM/CAM)
- ☐ M22 ACADA



Decontamination

- ☐ M17 Decon Apparatus



Organizational Clothing and Individual Equipment (OCIE)

Mission: To replace organizational clothing and individual equipment (OCIE) worn or destroyed during deployments in order to allow units to flow smoothly through the ARFORGEN readiness cycle using CMO and RFI.



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Force Provider



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Condition

- The entire fleet (53 modules) is deployed or in the process of deploying
- 15 are being reviewed as washouts
- Approximately half of remaining 38 are newly deployed and in average condition
- The remainder are nearing the end of their useful life and are in very poor condition

Contributing Causes

- Age and a lack of operator level maintenance are the prime drivers of the condition
- Force Provider Modules, once established on a FOB, become akin to a common utility
- Not much attention is paid to the daily maintenance
- As modules are moved, many components are pilfered, or otherwise re-tasked
- This item is a non-reportable item that consists of several thousand lines
- It is large enough and complex enough that no one is maintaining it as a system
- The end result is poor material condition

Corrective Actions

- TACOM has received additional direct theater support funding to improve material conditions and accountability in theater
- We, in conjunction with PM-FSS, have established a forward support area and are working closely with CJTF-82 and USFOR-A to identify, repair, and reuse material as efficiently as possible
- The intent is to manage the use of the materials and leverage the LOGCAP contractors for maintenance
- Force Provider requested a WSR through DA but did not make the priority list
- We are working to ensure it is reviewed in the AMC internal WSR.

Issues/Challenges

- Return of assets for induction... Force Provider Base-camp Materials (Tents, Air Conditioners, Showers, latrines, etc...) are all highly desirable
- Units hold on to components and reuse them outside of the context of the module
- Limited material flow to Reset
- Result is that we have depleted the APS inventory
- TACOM is working closely with the deployed commands, DA and the R2TF to expedite any returned materials.